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ABSTRACT

As a monthly classified review of literature, this annotated bibliography offers a selection of books and articles recently received by the Katharine Dexter McCormick Library relative to family planning in the United States. Divided into two parts, the first contains book reviews from a variety of sources. They cover the subjects fund raising, human reproduction and medicine, genetics, history of the birth control movement, ethnic communities, population--environment, marriage counseling, and sexual behavior. The second part consists of a list of annotated articles selected from the 175 scientific and professional journals received by the Library. Major topics in this issue are birth control, family planning, marriage and family life, and education. All items, books and articles are marked with the Library's Family Planning Classification number. A form for ordering copies of articles is included. (BL)

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Current Literature in Family Planning

a monthly classified review of the literature in the field of family planning

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February 1973

Katharine Dexter McCormick Library

PLANNED PARENTHOOD — WORLD POPULATION INFORMATION & EDUCATION DEPARTMENT • 810 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10019

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E X P L A N A T I O N

CURRENT LITERATURE IN FAMILY PLANNING is a monthly classified list of books and articles recently received in the Library in the field of family planning, U.S.A. (Other countries are included when contents of article is considered to be of general interest.)

Books in the various U.S.A. family planning subjects (Part I) are selected from book reviews in the Library's collection of scientific journals. Other sources are book review journals, specialized listings from the U.S. government, fellow voluntary agencies, universities and various bibliographic sources. Recommendations are also made by Planned Parenthood-World Population staff and other specialists in the field.

Articles (Part II) are selected from the 175 journals to which the Library subscribes. To provide the widest coverage possible, other sources for relevant articles about family planning subjects in the U.S.A. are also monitored, such as indexes, abstracts and bibliographies in the field.

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Books: Part I
Each book is briefly described to assist the user in selections.
The Library's call number is given before each title to save cataloging for those using our Family Planning Classification.
Publishers' addresses are provided for ordering of books. (The Library does not handle book ordering.)

Articles: Part II
Each article is summarized or abstracted.
All entries are classified according to the Library's Family Planning Classification. This subject arrangement provides quick and easy scanning, and leads the user to his particular area(s) of interest.

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Subject Bibliography: If these monthly CURRENT LITERATURE issues are kept permanently in some kind of binder, the user will have, in effect, a comprehensive bibliography for each of the numerous subjects comprising the general overall subject of FAMILY PLANNING, U.S.A.

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Reprints or Copies: Reprints or copies of articles are supplied at 10¢ per page. That represents the cost to the Library.

The number of pages in each article is provided on the ORDER BLANK (on last page), together with the order number for each article. This makes for ease in ordering, and also for quick return service.

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Part I: BOOKS

FUND RAISING

1.5 N5 b — THE BIG FOUNDATIONS, Waldemar A. Nielsen. N.Y.: Columbia Univ., Press, 1972. 475 pp. $10.95. An attack on foundation philanthropy as it exists today, and a plea to the foundations to realize their unique opportunity to help resolve many of today's pressing problems.

HUMAN REPRODUCTION AND MEDICINE

2.6 H5.8 i — THE INTERNATIONAL HANDBOOK OF MEDICAL SCIENCE: A DAILY REFERENCE BOOK FOR MEDICAL PRACTICE edited by David Horrobin and Alexander Gunn. Baltimore, Md.: University Park Press, 1972, 2nd ed. 832 pp. $14. 50. This new edition covers such subjects as drug addiction, alcoholism, modern contraceptive practice and electorcardiography.

2.6 J6 b — BROOK LODGE SYMPOSIUM ON PROSTAGLANDINS, Journal of Reproductive Medicine for the Obstetrician and Gynecologist. Vol. 9, No. 6, Dec., 1972. Louisville, Ky.: J. of Reprod. Med., 1972. 477 pp. $2.25.

GENETICS

2.62 H3.5 n — THE NEW GENETICS AND THE FUTURE OF MAN, edited by Michael P. Hamilton. Grand Rapids, Mich.: Eerdmans, 1972. 242 pp. $6.95. Stresses the need for communication between the scientific world and the lay world in regard to genetic engineering. The essays included in this volume are written by scientists and theologians and serve as a model of such interaction.

HISTORY OF BIRTH CONTROL MOVEMENT

2.7 F6 r — THE ROLE OF LAW IN POPULATION PLANNING, Donald H. Berman. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1972. Bibliog. 85 pp. $6.50. Working Paper and Proceedings of the Sixteenth Hammarskjold Forum.

ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

3.31 C6 m — MIGRANTS, SHARECROPPERS, MOUNTAINEERS: VOLUME II OF CHILDREN OF CRISIS by Robert Coles. Boston: Little, Brown, 1972. 653 pp. $12.50. Concerns itself with the migrant workers who travel up and down the eastern coast of the U.S. picking crops; the sharecroppers and tenant farmers who live isolated in the Black Belt of the Old South on plantations; and the mountaineers of Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina. The study is based on interviews carried out over 6-10 years with 10 families in each category.

3.31 C6 s — THE SOUTH GOES NORTH: VOLUME III OF CHILDREN OF CRISIS by Robert Coles. Boston: Little, Brown, 1972. 687 pp. $12.50. The author has explored the ghettos of our northern cities--Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Boston--and has documented with his interviews and his descriptions the lives of those who, more or less recently, have abandoned the rural areas of the American South and Appalachia, sometimes out of choice and sometimes out of stark necessity.

ETHNIC COMMUNITIES (con't)

3.31 P6 r — ROOTS OF FUTILITY by Norman A. Polansky, Robert D. Borgman and Christine DeSaix. San Francisco, Cal.: Jossey-Bass, 1972. 272 pp. Biblio. p. 257-266. $9.50. A study of women all of whom live on or near the poverty line, who are guilty of child neglect to a degree directly related to their apathy, alienation, and futility, and whose feelings are passed on to their children, who in turn pass them on to their children.

POPULATION-ENVIRONMENT

5.3 E3.5 b — BLUEPRINT FOR SURVIVAL by the Editors of THE ECOLOGIST, Edward Goldsmith et al. With an introduction by Paul R. Ehrlich. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 208 pp. $4.95. Evidence of environmental misuse and the projected consequences of present trends are presented and discussed; various programs which might be adopted to reverse these trends are proposed.

MARRIAGE COUNSELING

7.1 F3 — MARRIAGE COUNSELING, a Special Issue of THE FAMILY COORDINATOR. Vol. 22, Number 1, Jan. 1973. Minneapolis, Minn.: The National Council on Family Relations. 160 pp. $3.00. Includes Clinical Service Issues, Professional Issues, Research and Theory, and Teaching Materials.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

7.3 S6 n — THE NATURE AND EVALUATION OF FEMALE SEXUALITY by Mary Jane Sherfey. N.Y.: Random House, 1972. 188 pp. $5.95. Clarifies the cultural, historical and psychological aspects of the female orgasm. Includes primer on male and female sexual anatomy, glossary and bibliography.

PUBLISHERS' ADDRESSES

Columbia Univ. Press, 562 W. 113th Street, New York, N.Y. 10025

Wm. B. Eerdmans Pub. Co., 255 Jefferson Ave., S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502

Houghton Mifflin. Co. 2 Park St., Boston, Mass 02107

Jossey-Bass, Inc., 615 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal. 94111

J. of Reproductive Medicine, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

Little, Brown & Co., 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02106

National Council on Family Relations, 1219 University Ave., S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55414

Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. 10522

Random House, 201 E. 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022

University Park Press, Inc., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Baltimore, Md. 21202

Part II: Articles and Pamphlets

BIRTH CONTROL: METHODS

Orals - Side Effects

2.11.1 LARSSON-COHN, ULF, FAGERHOL, M.K. and ABILDGAARD, U.
Concentration of Antithrombin-III during combined and progestogen-only oral contraceptive treatment
Acta Obstetrica Gynecologica Scandinavica 51(4):315-317, 1972

Oral contraceptive treatment with a low daily dose of Norethindrone did not lower the Antithrombin-III level in serum. This was in contrast to what was found in subjects taking estrogen-progestogen agents.

(737)

2.11.1 ROSE, D.P. and ADAMS, P.W.
Oral contraceptive and tryptophan metabolism: effects of oestrogen in low-dose combined with a progestagen and of a low-dose progestagen (megestrol acetate) given alone.
Journal of Clinical Pathology 25:252-258, 1972.

The effect of oestrogens on tryptophan metabolism may be relevant to some of the other side effects of oral contraceptives, including mental depression, the appearance of rheumatic symptoms, and impaired glucose tolerance. However, megestrol acetate, a progestagen used as an oral contraceptive, was found to have no significant effect upon tryptophan metabolism.

(738)

Clotting Disorders

2.11.11 POLLER, L. THOMSON, JEAN M. and THOMAS, P.W.
Effects of progestogen oral contraception with norethisterone on blood clotting and platelets
British Medical Journal 4:391-393, November 18, 1972

Two main findings emerge from this study: (1) no acceleration of clotting or platelet function was detected in women who had not previously taken an oral contraceptive, but a tendency to reduce coagulability was observed during the first six months of norethisterone administration, and (2) it was observed that there was a significant prolongation of most of the tests in women who had been receiving oestrogen-progestogen oral contraception during the first three months after stopping combined preparations.

(739)

BIRTH CONTROL: METHODS (con't)

Metabolic

2.11.13 NIELSEN, F. HASSING
Intravenous glucose tolerance, insulin response, fasting blood glucose and serum insulin during short-term administration of a combined oral contraceptive
Acta Obstetrica Gynecologica Scandinavica 51(4):319-324, 1972

A series of 25 healthy women, 13 of whom had a tendency to diabetes, was studied for five consecutive menstrual cycles, with regard to the effect of a combined oral contraceptive on the carbohydrate metabolism.
(740)

Uterus

2.11.14 STARUP, JORGEN
Amenorrhea following oral contraception
Acta Obstetrica Gynecologica Scandinavica 51(4):341-345, 1972

Investigation of 31 patients who developed amenorrhea following the use of combined oral contraceptives for a period of 3 to 84 months revealed that 55 per cent had a variable degree of oligomenorrhea prior to the treatment. It is therefore concluded that an antecedent menstrual dysfunction is a relative contra-indication to treatment with combined oestrogen-gestagen preparations, and that another form of contraception should be recommended in these cases.
(741)

Cardiovascular

2.11.17 FISCH, IRWIN. R, FREEDMAN, SHANNA H. and MYATT, A.V.
Oral contraceptives, pregnancy, and blood pressure
JAMA 222:1507-1510, December 18, 1972

Blood pressure was determined for 7,605 women aged 18 to 60. These subjects included 1,941 present users of oral contraceptives, 2,189 never users, and 1,593 past users. Oral contraceptives were associated with a modest yet definite increase in blood pressure, which is related to age and weight but not to drug formulation or dose. Whether or not a minimal elevation of blood pressure is ultimately detrimental is not known at this time.
(742)

B.C.:INTRAUTERINE DEVICES

2.12 HOWARD, GERALDINE
Use of intrauterine devices in nulliparous women
The Lancet 2:1339-1341, December 23, 1972

A hundred and sixty-seven nulliparous women (aged 15-52) using Lippes loops were studied over 1233 woman-months of use. The overall pregnancy-rate was 7% (eleven patients became pregnant 12 times), all of which occurred in patients who were aged 30 and under, which gives this group a pregnancy-rate of 8%. The pregnancy-rate for the eighty-one with proven fertility is 10%, which would seem unacceptably high compared to the rate for the copper-seven. This study indicates the need for a more effective intrauterine device for nulliparous patients.
(743)

Complications

2.12.1 LOPEZ DE LA OSA, E., HAGENFELDT, K. and DICZFALUSY, E.
Effect of the Cu-T device on the glycogen content of the human endometrium
Contraception 6:449-457, December 1972

The glycogen content of endometrial biopsy specimens obtained from 10 normally menstruating women was measured in the proliferative and in the secretary phase of the menstrual cycle. These measurements were repeated following 5-14 cycles with the Cu-T device in situ. It is concluded that the prolonged use of the Cu-T device results in a marked accumulation of glycogen in the human endometrium.
(744)

2.12.1 TIMONEN, HENRI, et al
Hysterographic studies with the copper T (TCu 200) in situ
Contraception 6:513-521, December 1972

In this study, there was no significant difference in the incidence or the degree of embedding of the T between the group of patients who has post-menstrual insertions and those who had postabortion insertions. However, the results are preliminary, and the duration of use of the T was somewhat longer in the patients who had the insertion following an elective abortion.
(745)

BC:INFERTILITY

2.2 CHESTER, ROBERT
x7.1 Is there a relationship between childlessness and marriage breakdown?
x3.62 Journal of Biosocial Science 4:443-454, October 1972

The common belief that childlessness is positivley associated with instability in marriage derives from official statistics using the conception of legal duration of marriage. In an examination of figures based on de facto duration of marriage, it is concluded that the above stated relationship is probably non-existent or the reverse. An alternative strategy of research is suggested.
(746)

BC:INFERTILITY (con't)

2.2 GREGOIRE, A.T. et al (Margaret Sanger Research Bureau, Inc.)
The pregnancy rate, duration of infertility, months of treatment, and semen characteristics expressed in age-specific groups of couples attending a fertility service
Fertility and Sterility 23:894-897, December 1972

Criteria used in the treatment of infertility in 277 couples were expressed in age-specific rates. Significant differences were found in motility and morphology, but not in the count between the different ages. The outcome of pregnancy differed with age and method of conception. Spontaneous pregnancies occurred in greater numbers with increasing age, while the outcome of successful inseminations decreased with age.

(747)

2.2 INSLER, VACLAV
The cervical score: a simple semiquantitative method for monitoring of the menstrual cycle
Internatl. Journal of Gynaecology & Obstetrics 10(6):223-228, 1972.

Describes a scoring system devised for monitoring the day to day changes of cervical mucus, one simple enough to enable estimation without the use of instruments and accurate enough to enable reproducibility of estimations.

(748)

2.2 KARAHASANOGLU, A., BARGLOW, and GROWE, G.
x3.14 Psychological aspects of infertility
Journal of Reproductive Medicine 9:241-247, November 1972

Evidence of congruency between the infertile woman and the depressive woman indicate the possible involvement of specific hormonal effects of depression on infertility.

(749)

2.2 MAI, FRANCOIS M., MUNDAY, ROBERT N., and RUMP, ERIC E.
x3.14 Psychiatric interview comparisons between infertile and fertile couples
Psychosomatic Medicine 34:431-440, September-October 1972

Matched groups of infertile and fertile married couples were studied by means of a psychiatric interview. The infertile wives exhibited significantly more hysterical and aggressive personality disorders and showed some evidence of ambivalence and difficulties concerning sexual relationships. The infertile patients in general did not exhibit significantly more neuroticism of psychoticism.

(750)

2.2 ULSTEIN, MAGNAR
Sperm penetration of cervical mucus as a criterion of male fertility
Acta Obstetrica Gynecolgica Scandinavica 51(4):335-340, 1972

Semen samples were examined from 51 fertile men and from the male partners in 283 infertile marriages. Samples from fertile men had high penetration values although other semen properties were sometimes pathological. The sperm penetration test is a most valuable supplement to routine semen analysis for male fertility estimation.

(751)

BC:ABORTION

2.3 HALE, RALPH W. and PION, RONALD J.
Laminaria: An underutilized clinical adjunct
Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, 15:829-850, September 1972

The laminaria tent as an aid for cervical dilatation has been studied intensively at Kapiolani Hospital, Hawaii. Despite its unpopularity with physicians trained in the United States, reports from Denmark and Japan suggest that continued use of laminaria tents as a clinical adjunct to uterine evacuation may be associated with a lower morbidity rate than that associated with acute surgical dilatation. In the Kapiolani Hospital, a laminaria tent is commonly use in intentional termination of pregnancy because it permits easy dilatation of the cervix with minimal trauma. It decreases the injection-expulsion time when used with intraamoiotic saline infusion in the second trimester.

(752)

Techniques

2.31 MARGOLIS, ALAN J. and GOLDSMITH, SADJA
Early abortion without cervical dilation: pump or syringe aspiration
Journal of Reproductive Medicine 9:237-240, November 1972

Aspiration abortions of pregnancies 7 weeks or less after the last menstrual period were successfully performed under local anesthesia without cervical dilation in 85 women, using either an electric vacuum pump or a hand-operated syringe as a vacuum source. The complication rate was 3.4 per cent.

(753)

Medical Complications

2.31.1 JUDELSOHN, RICHARD G., et al
Rh-immune globulin in induced abortion: utilization in a high risk population
American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology 114:1031-1034, Dec. 15, 1972

Among 1,731 women undergoing induced abortion, there were 236 who had Rh-negative blood and no anti-Rh antibody prior to abortion. Studies indicate that 5 to 10 per cent of unprotected patients may become immunized to Rh; failure to use Rh-immune globulin could result in large numbers of infants effected with Rh hemolytic disease. The need for Rh prophylaxis to prevent such morbidity and death is underscored by the fact that the growing abortion population, in general, has an active childbearing future.

(754)

2.34 POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU, INC.
Abortion: the continuing controversy
Population Bulletin 28(4) August 1972. 29 pp.

Examines the controversy about abortion in all its aspects. Discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the practice for individuals, families and societies, as well as the philosophical and social questions raised by the abortion issue. Includes a survey of the different kinds of legal systems in effect throughout the world, as well as those demographic effects as can be noted. Also includes a chronology of law and medical practice world wide.

(Available from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1755 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. Price: 50 cents)

BC:STERILIZATION

2.42 HASSID, ROGER I.
Female Indications and contraindications for vaginal hysterectomy
Clinical Obstetrics & Gynecology 15:697-702, September 1972

In eleven basic pathologic entities indications are generally favorable for vaginal hysterectomy. Contraindications are few and based largely upon an exact diagnosis and competent preoperative evaluation of uterine mobility.

(755)

BC:STERILIZATION (con't)

2.4 HULKA, JAROSLAV
Voluntary sterilization: the role of physician and hospital
Hospital Practice 7:110-125, November 1972

Since a tailored response can now be offered to the individual or couple choosing not to procreate, the physician and the hospital have an increased responsibility to counsel wisely as well as offer services. Moreover, physicians and hospital departments other than those most obviously concerned can play a role in this counseling.

(756)

2.4 SAVAGE, PHILIP M., JR.
Male Vasectomy and psychosexual damage.
x3.14 Health Services Reports 87:803-804, November 1972

With proper preoperative counseling and selection, psychosexual damage is virtually nonexistent. In support of this contention results of a questionnaire completed by husbands and wives 6 months to one year after the first 300 vasectomies is presented.

(757)

2.4 SIEGLER, ALVIN M.
Female A review of tubal sterilization
Journal of Ob/Gyn Nursing 1:23-28, July-August 1972

A legal, statistical and technical review of medical sterilization for women, emphasizing the new laparoscopic technique with a discussion of hazards and failures.

(758)

BC:HUMAN REPRODUCTION

2.6 KIPPLEY, SHEILA K. and KIPPLEY JOHN F.
Ovulation The relation between breastfeeding and amenorrhea: report of a survey
JOGN (Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology & Neonatal Nursing) 1:15-21, Nov.-Dec. 1972

Nursing mothers completed questionnaries concerning various breastfeeding practices. Each sample was analyzed according to duration of breastfeeding and duration of amenorrhea, and the findings were compared. The authors concluded that breastfeeding, lactation amenorrhea and the resulting extended postpartum infertility comprise a delicate symbiotic relationship involving the ecologic interdependence of mother and child.

(759)

BC:HUMAN REPRODUCTION (con't)

2.6 Ovulation
PEREZ, ALFREDO, et al
First ovulation after childbirth: the effect of breastfeeding
American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology 114:1041-1047, Dec. 15, 1972

The first postpartum ovulation was diagnosed in a group of 200 women. The date in which the first postpartum ovulation and the first menstrual flow occurred was analyzed against the nursing status. The intensity and length of nursing affected the date in which the first postpartum ovulation occurred. The data indicates that besides the re-establishment of ovulation, other factors could be involved in the recovery of fertility after childbirth.

(760)

2.6 Ovulation
SCHALLY, ANDREW V., et al
Hypothalamic regulatory hormones.
Science 179:341-350, January 1973

A good summary explanation of ovulation. Includes extensive bibliography.

(761)

2.6 Ovulation
SINGER, IRVING and SINGER, JOSEPHINE
Periodicity of sexual desire in relation to time of ovulation in women
Journal of Biosocial Science 4:471-481, October 1972

A review of the literature in these areas indicates that in the great majority of women there does not seem to be a correlation between desire and spontaneous ovulation at any phase of the menstrual cycle. Also, the possibility that what is known as sexual desire may actually be quite different during the luteal and the follicular phases. These findings also suggest the relevance of this variation to various methods of birth control.

(762)

BC:RESEARCH IN CONTRACEPTION

2.61 Prostaglandins
WIQVIST, N. BYGDEMAN, M. and TOPPOZADA, M.
Current developments in the use of prostaglandins for induction of abortion
Research in Prostaglandins 2:1-4, November 1972

A review of the new data on the use of prostaglandins in the induction of abortion since the previous review on this subject in the December 1971 newsletter, Vol. 1, No. 3. In addition to the 24 references, a lengthy list of current publications on prostaglandins is offered.

(763)

BC:GENETICS

2.62 ACKERMAN, D.R.
Biological consequences of population control
International Journal of Fertility 17(3):131-141, 1972

Important modes of population control are found to (a) depend upon or (b) occur as a consequence of the ultralow temperature banking of semen. These are (1) parental choice, (2) the promotion of fertility in otherwise infertile couples; (3) prezygotic selection. As a result of the simultaneous operation of these various aspects of control, there will be some net effect on genetic variability in the population; this effect will probably be a reduction in variability.

(764)

2.62 RABINOWITCH, EUGENE et al
Can man control his biological evolution?
Science and Public Affairs 28:12-28, December 1972

A reprint of the papers of a distinguished group of experts on the biological, legal, religious and social ramifications of genetic engineering. These views were presented at a Symposium on Genetic Engineering: Man's Responsibility to His Future, held May 2, 1972, at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.

(765)

FAMILY PLANNING:COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE

Health Manpower

3.10 MOSOW, STEVEN, et al
Changing state laws regulating health manpower.
American Journal of Public Health 63:37-39, January 1973

Describes the political strategies employed by the Minnesota Comprehensive Health Planning Program to remove legal impediments to effective manpower planning.

(766)

Mental Retardation

3.13 BENNETT, BLAIR et al
x7.32 Sex education for EMR adolescent girls: an evaluation and some suggestions
Journal for Special Educators of the Mentally Retarded 9(1):3-7, Fall 1972

This study was undertaken to implement a program of sex education for educable mentally retarded (EMR) girls and to provide guidelines for others interested in such programs. Nine girls were available and classified as EMR. IQ (WAIS) ranged from 58 to 81, with a mean of 69.1 Socioeconomic status ranged from lower class to upper middle class. All the girls were Caucasian.

(767)

Mental Retardation (con't)

3.13 VOCKELL, EDWARD and MATTICK, PAMM
x7.32 Sex education for the mentally retarded: an analysis of problems, programs and research
Education & Training of the Mentally Retarded:129-134, October 1972

Analyzes specific problems associated with the sex education of mentally retarded children, their parents, and their teachers as well as specific programs of sex education.

(768)

Mental Health

3.14 WALLERSTEIN, JUDITH S., KURTZ, P, and BAR-DIN, M.
x2.3 Psychosocial sequelae of therapeutic abortion in young unmarried women
x7.31.2 Archives of General Psychiatry 27:828-832, December 1972

Postabortion courses of 22 unmarried pregnant women in middle and late adolescence, who successfully obtained therapeutic abortions were intensively studied at 5 to 7 months postabortion. Nine were interviewed again at 12 to 14 months. Implications for ameliorative interventions andsocial policy for various at-risk groups are outlined.

(769)

FP:SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Unwanted Pregnancies

3.22.1 ARNOLD, CHARLES B., SLAGLE, S.J. and OMRAN, A.R.
An epidemiological study of timing failure type pregnancies
American Journal of Public Health 62:1658-1663, December 1972

The authors defined the characteristics of women at greatest risk as: Maternal age less than 30; Urban residents; Black ethnic group; Either first, or four or more parity; High school education incomplete; First birth before age 20. Using the methodology described in this study, it is possible to identify groups of women in a given community at high risk for having a pregnancy they consider to be a timing failure. Focusing birth planning services on these high risk groups is an additional approach that family planning services may use to aid women in achieving control over their fertility.

(770)

FP:COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Organizations - Mental Hospitals

3.32.2 ABERNATHY, VIRGINIA D. and GRUNEBAUM, HENRY
Toward a family planning program in psychiatric hospitals
American Journal of Public Health 62:1638-1646, December 1972

The hospitalized mental patient is at especially high risk for unwanted pregnancy. Moreover, the children born to her are at risk for genetically or experientially determined mental defects. For these reasons it is important to integrate family planning services into facilities such as psychiatric hospitals and clinics in order to reach those female patients of child bearing age.

(771)

FP:RESEARCH

Knowledge, Attitudes & Practice (KAP)

3.61 BALLWEG, JOHN A.
Selection of a family planning method: A Philippine example
Journal of Biosocial Science 4:411-425, October 1972

A study of 3,445 using different methods of birth control aimed at revealing the sources of information on family planning and the reasons for acceptance of a particular method. The findings appear to suggest that women near the end of the child-bearing years were less likely to select one of the more effective methods. Women with large families and those who reported the desire for no additional children tended to favor the more reliable techniques. The picture that emerges is that personal contact with neighbours or other women who practice family planning is more likely to result in selection of the pill or IUD, while secondary relationships with field workers and information received through the mass media are less effective in promoting these methods.

(772)

3.61 Catholics WESTOFF, CHARLES F. and BUMPASS, LARRY
The revolution in birth control practices of U.S. Roman Catholics
Science 179:41-44, January 5, 1973

By 1970, two-thirds of all Roman Catholic women were using contraceptive methods disapproved by their Church; this figure reached three-quarters for women under age 30. Considering the fact that most of the one-quarter of young Catholic women conforming to Church teaching had never used any method, the percentage of those deviating may well reach 90 as these women grow older and the problems of fertility control become more important.

(773)

FP:SERVICES

3.7 BEASLEY, W.B. ROGERS
Coping with family planning in a rural area.
Obstetrics & Gynecology 41:155-159, January 1973

As part of their total comprehensive health care program the Frontier Nursing Service in Eastern Kentucky provides a network of nurse-midwives and family nurses decentralized into six nursing outposts and is supported by a physician and nurse-midwifery team located at the central hospital. During the ten-year period the birh rate was reduced from 41 to 15. Except for sterilizations, nurse-midwives provide all family planning services.

(774)

Consumers & Users - Communications

3.72.1 NEFT, MARTIN G.
The male and family planning
Focus on Health, Series No. 7, 1972

A review of family planning programs which are moving away from the limited focus of female-oriented contraception towards more comprehensive preventative and family health services which include males in the information and education process. Includes a list of selected materials directed towards males; the addresses of vasectomy clinics currently operating in the U.S.; and a bibliograpy on contraceptives for males.

(Available from Health Services Division, Westinghouse Learning Corp., 5801 Annapolis Road, Bladensburg, Maryland 20710. Cost: $2.00)

Consumers & Users - Retention

3.72.2 MAC CORQUODALE, DONALD W.
Characteristics of clinic personnel may influence family planning acceptance
Health Services Reports 87:782-786, November 1972

Outlines the course of events following the initiation in 1968 of private family planning clinics in two cities in South America. The strikingly consistent manner in which the performance of many clinics reflects what is known about clinic personnel suggests that personalities play a crucial role in the success or failure in the recruiting of new acceptors.

(775)

FP:SERVICES (con't)

Clinics - Settings

3.73.1 Post-partum
WRIGHT, NICHOLAS
International postpartum Program: analysis of performance 1970-1971
Studies in Family Planning 3:305-308, December 1972

Analyzes the 1970-1971 performance of the International Postpartum Family Planning Program in terms of acceptance indices, method mix, continuation, and effectiveness, and budget and technical assistance levels.

(776)

Cost of Services

3.74
CORREA, H., PARRISH, V.W., JR. and BEASLEY, J.D.
A three-year longitudinal evaluation of the cost of a family planning program
American Journal of Public Health 62:1647-1657, December 1972

A detailed study of operational costs of supportive services of a family planning program in Lincoln Parish, La. Both results obtained and methods used are presented in detail. Methodology can be applied to estimate operational costs, but estimating costs of supportive services needs further refinements.

(777)

FP:PROGRAMS ABROAD

3.82 China
SIDEL, V.W.
Some observations on the health services in the People's Republic of China
International Journal of Health Services 2(3):385-395, 1972

Describes the general principles and current practices in the organization of health services in China. Although no estimates for birth rate for the country as a whole are given, one American authority estimates it at about 30 per 1000. In the cities, prenatal care and delivery are usually provided at the local hospital but in the countryside, contraceptive information and education and care during pregnancy and delivery are provided by the midwife. Abortions are said to be free and easily available, but are almost never requested by single women.

(778)

3.82 Great Britain
PYKE, DAVID
The role of voluntary organizations in family planning policy in the 1970s
Journal of Biosocial Science 4:461-470, October 1972

A brief survey of three major factors influencing family planning policies - public opinion, government opinion and methods of contraception. This is followed by a detailed description of the role of the Family Planning Association in family planning programs and policy in Britain.

(779)

MARRIAGE & FAMILY LIFE

Sexual Behavior - Teenagers

7.31.2 CURRIE, JOHN B., JEKEL, J.F. and KLERMAN, L.V.
Subsequent pregnancies among teenage mothers enrolled in a special program
American Journal of Public Health 62:1606-1611, December 1972

Occurrence of subsequent pregnancies is often used to measure success or failure in programs for young mothers. This paper reviews methodological problems involved in measuring rates of subsequent pregnancies and proposes the use of a life-table method and illustrates it use.

(780)

7.31.2 FOLTZ, ANNE MARIE, et al
Pregnancy and special education: who stays in school?
American Journal of Public Health 62:1612-1619, December 1972

Pregnant teenagers who continue their schooling are compared with those who drop out. All the girls studied had access to a special educational program for young mothers. Factors affecting school attendance two months postpartum are analyzed. The authors critically discuss assumptions on which programs for teenagers mothers are based and evaluated.

(781)

7.31.2 WALLACE, HELEN M., et al
A study of services and needs of teenage pregnant girls in the large cities of the United States
American Journal of Public Health 63:5-16, Janauary 1973

A study of 130 respondent cities with a population of 100,000 and over in the U.S. has revealed serious unmet needs in providing comprehensive care for teenage pregnant girls, their babies and their families. Teenage pregnant girls and their babies represent a high-risk population group. Planning for more adequate services should have higher priority in future community health and education programs.

(782)

Sexual Behavior - College Students (Counseling)

7.31.31 SARREL, LORNA J.
Sex counseling on a college campus
SIECUS Report 1;1-3, 14, January 1973

The Yale experience suggests that a multi-faceted program, combining sex education and sex counseling, can have a profound influence for maturation on a student population.

(783)

Sex Education

7.32 BECWAR, JEROME A.
Sex education and the new morality
American Biology Teacher 34:452-455, November 1972

This paper attempts to spell out the conditions and attitudes that are revolutionizing sexual conduct in America; to suggest the kind of sex education that is most relevant to the new circumstances; to encourage thought about the ethics of the situation.

(784)

EDUCATION:FOR GENERAL PUBLIC

8.3 What's the real thing?
Proceedings of a Conference to Evaluate Family Planning Educational Materials, held at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., August 16-17, 1972. 51 p.

The objectives of this conference were to bring together fifty family planners, patients and communicators to discuss 26 written materials on family planning, to evaluate the overall quality of the materials, and to learn how to carry out a more effective conference for such evaluation in the future. The patient-level publications evaluated were produced by Planned Parenthood/World Population, many of its Affiliates, Emory University Family Planning Progra, Family Health, Inc., Carolina State Board of Health, and many others.

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